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LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—December 3, 1920.

- SYMPTOMS OF TUBERCULOSIS
- NO STRIKE WAS EVER LOST
- THE NEW FREEDOM PARTY
- THE DEATH OF RICHARD CAVERLY
- THE WATER FRONT

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

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(20% off)	
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\$40 Union-Made Overcoats.....	\$36
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A complete line of Boys' and Children's Clothing at 10% off Regular Prices

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San Francisco

Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Auto Bus Operators' Union No. 399—Meets every Thursday, 9 p. m., 10 Embarcadero.
Auto Mechanics No. 1035—Meets Thursday evenings, 236 Van Ness Avenue.
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meets Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Mondays, Terminal Hotel, 60 Market Street.
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia Street.
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, 3rd Mondays in evening at 8:00, 1075 Mission.
Beer Drivers—177 Capp.
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boiler-makers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple; headquarters, 2923 16th St.
Bookbinders—Meet last Fridays, Labor Temple. James D. Kelly, Business Agent, 525 Market.
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Twenty-fourth and Howard.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp.
Bricklayers No. 7—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Broom Makers—John A. Martin, Secretary, 3546 Nineteenth.
Butchers, 115—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters, 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 8 p. m., California Hall, Turk and Polk.
Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9.
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 451 Kearny.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursday nights at 8:30, and 3rd Thursday afternoon at 2:30, 83 Sixth Street.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Draftsmen No. 11—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Dredgemen—10 Embarcadero.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 92—Meet Wednesdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 537—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.
Elevator Operators and Starters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Federal Employees' Union No. 1—Meet 1st Tuesday, Pacific Building; headquarters, 746 Pacific Building.
Federation of Teachers—Meets at Labor Temple, Thursdays, 4 p. m.
Felt and Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Foundry Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Fur Workers—172 Golden Gate Avenue.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple. J. Hammerschlag, Secretary.
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Gas Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Glass Packers, Branch No. 45—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Granite Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple; office hours 9 to 11 a. m.
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Sec., 1114 Mission.
Horseshoers—Meet 3d Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Hospital Stewards and Nurses—Meet 44 Page, 1st and 3rd Mondays.
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2nd Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Jewelry Workers No. 36—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 248 Pacific Building.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—Meet Mondays, Hamilton Hall, 1545 Steiner.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 124.
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple; headquarters, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Meet 1st Saturday, Los Angeles Hall, Native Sons' Building.
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mallers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet Thursday, 10 Embarcadero.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 10 a. m., 68 Haight.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Pastemakers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday at 442 Broadway.
Pattern Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Friday nights, Labor Temple.
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Photographic Workers—Druids' Hall, 44 Page.
Piano, Organ & Musical Instrument Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Picture Frame Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Plumbers—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.
Printing Pressmen and Assistants No. 24—Meet 2nd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—3300 16th St.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., 150 Golden Gate Ave.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 P. M., 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 113 Steuart.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.
S. F. Fire Fighters No. 231—Meet Labor Temple.
Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursday at Labor Temple.
Steam Fitters and Helpers No. 590—Meet 1st, 3rd and 5th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Monday, Tiv. Hall, Albion Ave.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2nd Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Ship Clerks—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Shipfitters No. 9.
Shipyard Laborers—Meet Fridays, Labor Temple.
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Shovelmen and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 1st Saturday, 274 Monadnock Building.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2nd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Street Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Sugar Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Tailors No. 80—California Hall, Turk and Polk.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3rd Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.
Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Typographical No. 21—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 701 Underwood Bldg.
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Laborers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Leather Workers (Tanners)—Meet 1st and 3rd Wed., Mangles Hall, 24th and Folsom.
United Trunk, Bag and Suitcase Workers—Tiv. Hall, Albion Avenue.
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Waiters No. 30—Meet every Wednesday, 3 p. m., 828 Mission.
Water Workers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Waitresses—Meet Wednesdays, 1075 Mission.
Warehouse and Cereal Workers—Meet Tuesdays, 457 Bryant.
Watchmen—Meet 1st Thursday, 1 p. m., 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple. Peter McCarthy, 701 Paris.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XIX

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1920

No. 44

Symptoms of Tuberculosis

By Charles J. Hatfield, M. D.

There are no absolutely certain symptoms of tuberculosis except spitting up material from the chest that contains tuberculosis germs. So it is folly for any individual to conclude that he has not tuberculosis if he has not a certain series of symptoms. It is equally folly for him to be sure he has not tuberculosis if he has any expectoration, unless he knows that there are no germs of tuberculosis in it.

If every person reported early symptoms in himself and members of his family to a good doctor or a hospital for the confirmation or the contradiction of his suspicion, we should have only the earlier, more curable types of tuberculosis, and this disease would rapidly diminish.

For example, if every cough that lasts more than a month were investigated, it is safe to say that thousands of cases of tuberculosis would be discovered so early that it would take a relatively short time to bring about a cure and the 150,000 deaths a year in this country would be greatly reduced. By cough I do not mean necessarily a hard cough. It may be only a slight irritation, apparently in the throat. Often it consists only of the necessity for clearing the throat, and that only in the morning, perhaps. Practically every person who is now ill in a sanatorium and practically every person who is going to die this year from tuberculosis, went through a stage when this slight cough was all that annoyed him. How much better for them if they had paid attention to this mild annoyance! Many individuals, especially women and children, actually do not know that they are raising anything from the lungs, because they simply "clear the throat." Whatever is brought up immediately turns the corner from the trachea into the oesophagus and is swallowed, without ever having been even in the mouth.

Along with the symptoms of "throat trouble," as it is often called, there is usually a loss of weight and strength. This is sometimes so gradual that it is hardly noticed. Or, what is more common, it is attributed to some other cause, such as overwork or worry or hot weather or poor digestion. If every individual who had these signs of failing strength and decreased weight, would let some competent doctor decide for him what its cause is, there would not be one person dying of tuberculosis every three minutes throughout our land. Let us say, however, that although the word "consumption" means "wasting away," not all tuberculous patients are wasted. Some are the usual weight, some even quite fat. Good weight does not guarantee freedom from tuberculosis.

Paleness has always been associated with tuberculosis. There is often a certain significant pallor about the nose and mouth. But the pallor is due to the associated anemia, and this sometimes does not appear for some time. We should never be deceived by flushed cheeks, for they may be due to fever rather than to health.

Most of those who are ill with tuberculosis have some trouble with the digestion. Often it is only a poor appetite, especially a distaste for fats. But a good number have really so much digestive trouble that they have doctored themselves for some time for this trouble before they consult a physician who finds the cause to be tuberculosis. Since a good digestion is so im-

portant in the cure of tuberculosis, it may also be considered one of the chief factors in preventing it. Those who have indigestion may thereby bring on poor health and hence tuberculosis; or the indigestion may mean that they already have tuberculosis.

A run-down feeling is a sign of trouble that should never be neglected. We are not intended to feel run-down in the early part of life, nor even at its prime. If we do, there is something wrong. Part of the run-down feeling is, in tuberculosis, due to the poison of the germs, "toxemia," similar to the toxemia resulting from other germs. Those who have had influenza know what that weakness from toxemia is. But it is wrong to conclude under such circumstances that the weakness is due to something you yourself can locate. It may be due to tuberculosis and this possibility should be ruled out at the earliest moment.

Hemorrhages from the lungs are a time-honored sign of tuberculosis. But strangely enough a number of advanced cases never have had this symptom. Moreover, bleeding from the mouth may be due to other causes—many of them. Cabot found such bleeding due to tuberculosis in only 50% of over 3000 cases. Nevertheless, any such bleeding, even if very slight, should immediately suggest an examination by a doctor. It is a symptom to be taken seriously, whatever the cause.

Most people also know enough to investigate fever, but tuberculous patients sometimes have considerable fever and so keep right on working without knowing it and not losing their appetites, as most fever patients do. A thermometer should be used in case of doubt, and if there is fever the doctor consulted at once. Any fever is a danger signal.

The little things are the things that do not receive proper attention. Repeated colds, a little raising of sputum, some hoarseness at times, a little loss of weight and appetite, and easy fatigue may go on for months while the germs are multiplying. If these warnings are not heeded, it may be too late to remedy the trouble with considerable difficulty. There is no reason for having a long illness when you can have a short one. Heeding early symptoms means having a short one, if such a thing is possible.

It is the purpose of the campaign being financed by the sale of Tuberculosis Christmas Seals to promote the early diagnosis of tuberculosis. These Seals will be on sale from December 1 to 11. They are the support of the National Tuberculosis Association and 1200 state and local Anti-Tuberculosis Associations that are fighting to give everyone a chance for health.

PLEADS FOR BOYS.

A plea on behalf of the Columbia Park Boys' fund to take care of the mortgage on their clubhouse has been made to the Labor Council delegates by Mrs. William Walker. She asked them to notify their unions to give any sum that could be spared. A total sum of \$20,000 is required to take care of the mortgage and make additional improvements. She reported that the San Francisco Building Trades Council gave \$50, Carpenters' Union voted \$25, and the Sheet Metal Workers gave \$50.

SEAFARERS' COUNCIL.

The Seafarers' Council of the Pacific Coast met November 30th and elected the following officers: President, Ernest F. Pegg of the Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association; vice-president, Wm. A. Wescott of the Masters, Mates and Pilots of the Pacific Coast; secretary-treasurer, Ed. Rosenberg of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific; sergeant-at-arms, Eugene Burke of the Marine Cooks and Stewards' Association of the Pacific; executive committee, Westcott, Pegg, Rosenberg, Patrick Flynn of the Marine Firemen, Oilers and Watertenders' Union of the Pacific, and Eugene Steidle of the Marine Cooks and Stewards' Association of the Pacific Coast.

This Council, organized February 11, 1920, states its purposes thus:

"Recognizing that 'organization' is the only means by which the various departments of the ship's crew may hope for the amelioration of and final emancipation from the many evils attending their calling and for the purpose of furthering organization, strengthening it where it already exists, and bringing into closer fraternal relations the various bodies of organized seafarers, these bodies have organized the Seafarers' Council of the Pacific Coast."

Similar organization has proven of great benefit during the last two years to the seafarers of Great Britain and to British mercantile marine commerce.

On the Pacific Coast, where organizations of the various departments of the ship's crew have as a rule co-operated for the advancement of common interests even without a formal federation of the departments, the time was found opportune last spring to institute this Seafarers' Council.

In the adjustment of the many problems ever confronting our steadily growing merchant marine, this Council in the future will prove an important factor, is asserted by its newly-elected officers.

The Seafarers' Council of the Pacific Coast is composed of the following marine organizations: Masters, Mates and Pilots of the Pacific; Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association No. 35; Marine Firemen, Oilers and Watertenders' Union of the Pacific; Marine Cooks and Stewards' Association of the Pacific Coast; Sailors' Union of the Pacific.

JUDGE FAVORS CAUTION.

Circuit Court Judge Hunt of Detroit does not favor using the injunction writ indiscriminately and has refused to issue one of these orders on "suspicion."

Employing barbers ask for an injunction against the Barbers' Union and the court said:

"There must be an allegation of personal knowledge of the fact, or in the absence of that, certain other proof must be shown from which it must be a compelling inference that such fact exists."

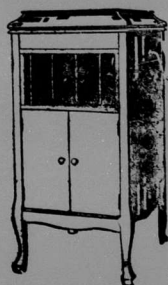
The court gives notice that if employers want him to usurp the functions of the law-making body and sentence workers to jail without a trial by jury, they must present something tangible.

Ex-Federal Judge Taft has taken this position on numerous occasions. He insists that the indiscriminate use of the labor injunction destroys its usefulness.

THE FREEDOM PARTY PLATFORM.
The Party Organized to Abolish Privilege.
By John E. Bennett.
(Continued)

The Crisis Stage.

The imposition of force, however, administered under the Protective System upon a people through government—or the State—will suppress the incipient stages of war to the length of engendering such a state of famine as makes general war imperative. This is called in sociology the Crisis Stage. At this period war must occur,



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Our goal is centralization for economy and perfect production by team work. The consumer benefits. We stand by unionism for anti-profiteering, hour regulation and labor distribution.

We originated and stand by the bonus system. It prevents strikes and opens up free channels of circulation against congestion.

Our amount of profit is determined by volume and our bonus to labor for perfect public satisfaction.

This is strictly a mathematical, commercial determination. 'Tis well to organize for preservation. 'Tis good to strike; but 'tis better never to have to.

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UPSTAIRS

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either through internal revolt, or foreign agency. As the forces which move in the society of one nation, however, move in all, and proceed in direction of war, it is quite as likely that when the Crisis Stage is reached in a country relief will be furnished by a foreign nation as that it will arise within the country itself. Thus in 1914 the whole of Europe was in the Crisis Stage, at no place more profoundly than in its nation of highest culture—Great Britain. At that time the miasma of decadence had so advanced as to threaten the entire British people. Dr. L. Forbes Winslow, founder of the British Hospital for Mental Disorders, said in 1912: "There is no doubt that England is going to the dogs, and much quicker than most persons imagine." And he declared that "if the downward path is to be cut short, every child born of criminal parents must be removed from the environment of the home"; thus providing to meet a sociological bane of the Protective System, a peculiar expedient of restriction.

Explanation of the Phenomenon by the House of Privilege.

Commenting upon the lengthy interview with the doctor published in its news columns, a San Francisco daily said:

"If, as Dr. Winslow asserts, degeneracy is alarmingly on the increase in England, it is not unlikely that the mental condition to which he refers is largely responsible for it. The condition of England today is that of a nation perhaps unimpaired in its greatness, but alarmed and anxiously interrogating itself. There is a marked sameness in modern civilization everywhere, and it appears to have everywhere made the same alarming discovery that it is in an unhealthy condition, from which nothing but extraordinary efforts can save it."

The San Francisco daily, in common with all scions of the House of Privilege, could see nothing organically wrong with society. If any people were declining in culture—degenerating—it was due altogether to "a mental condition"; the nation itself was "perhaps unimpaired in its greatness," its sociological system was all right, —no suggestion by the San Francisco editor of anything defective in that. The remedy must be some restrictive or compulsive law, such as the doctor proposed. If, however, the newspaper had looked into the matter it would have found that General Booth, of the Salvation Army, writing as early as 1890 in his book "In Darkest England," had said:

"This brings my total [of starving] to three million, or to put it roughly, to one-tenth of the population of England. Mr. Chamberlain says, 'there is a population equal to that of the metropolis,—that is, between four and five millions, which has remained constantly in a state of abject destitution and misery. . . . Darkest England may be said to have a population about equal to that of Scotland; a vast, despairing multitude.'"

In 1912 Professor Richard T. Ely, writing in



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FOR UNION MEN

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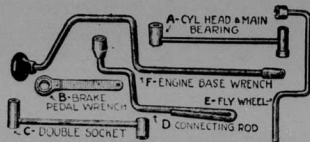
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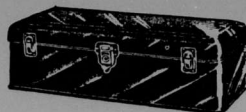
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Extra Heavy Tool and Battery Boxes.....\$2.75 and up

Lee Unionalls\$4.25
Champion X Plugs59
Champion X Cores35
Gauntlet Gloves 3.75

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Harper's Encyclopedia of United States History, said: "The number of unemployed in England and Wales has been placed at six millions; and in the United States, over one million." In 1909 the Royal Commission of Great Britain appointed to investigate the problem of unemployment and pauperism reported and said:

"It is very unpleasant to record that notwithstanding the enormous annual expenditure, amounting to nearly sixty million pounds (\$300,000,000) upon poor relief, education and public health, we still have a vast army of persons quartered upon us unable to support themselves, and an army which in numbers has recently shown signs of increase rather than decrease. The statistical review of expenditure incurred and of the result obtained by it prove that something in our social organization is seriously wrong; and whatever may be the evils they are not of such a nature as to be improved or removed by the mere signing of checks, or the outpouring of public funds."

On the continent the condition was even worse. There a distinctive State institution had come forward in the "Tramp Colony." Holland, Belgium and Switzerland had returned to the medieval hospice, wherein annually increasing numbers were being housed and worked in industry, despite the cries of the labor unions that such workers were "taking bread out of the mouth of honest labor." The elaborateness of these institutions had so impressed the legislature of New York that in 1908, \$750,000 had been appropriated to install three of them in that State. It was there asserted that the tramp nuisance had become such that the railroads of the country lost twenty-five million dollars annually through their depredations; and that during a period of five years 49,200 of them had been killed or injured on trains while stealing rides. Robert Hunter in his book "Poverty" said that the persons in distress in New York in 1899 numbered 1,322,891, or about 18 per cent of the population. In Boston in 1903, 136,000 persons were aided by public authorities alone, or more than 20 per cent of the entire population. In 1913-14 the unemployed in the United States was variously estimated at from two to eight millions; and the Chicago Tribune said:

"Private and public agencies all over the country are at work again on this ever baffling problem. A man who is willing and anxious and capable of doing work satisfactorily, cannot get even a chance, though one may look his eyes out of his head for such a happy opportunity. Because the work is not there."

About the same time Lloyd George, speaking in England, said:

"Go outside the Highlands, you have hundreds of thousands of men—I wonder if there is not an odd million—working unceasingly for wages that barely bring them enough bread to keep themselves and their families above privation. Generation after generation they see their children wither before their eyes for lack of air, light and space which is denied them by men who have square miles of it for their own use. Take our cities, the great cities of a great Empire. Right in the heart of them everywhere you have ugly quagmires of human misery, seething, rotting, at last fermenting. We pass them by every day on our way to our comfortable homes. We forget that divine justice never passed by a great wrong. You can hear, carried by the breezes from the north, the south, the east, and the west, ominous rumbling. The chariots of retribution are drawing nigh. How long will all these injustices last for millions of men, women and children created in the image of God—how long? I believe it is coming to and end."

Verily the cup of the Crisis Stage was filled to its brimming, and the nations must drink of its draught. The Power that brought Man out

of the beast of primordial night and has guided him onward upon his path of progress, will not suffer him to revert. His culture is sacred unto God and it shall not be permitted to perish. Whenever his mind halts in the task before him a force comes forth that clears the way. It was not a twelvemonth from the hour that this Celtic seer cried in the name of God "how long! I believe it is coming to an end!" that the chariots of retribution whose ominous rumbling he had heard, were moving at high speed from the north, the south, the east and the west. Germany had declared war, and the continent and its islands were aflame, and Nature in her old, stern way was cutting back the population of Europe and the world.

(To be continued. Copyrighted 1920, by Emma J. Bennett.)

ORPHEUM.

Grand opera lovers will have an opportunity of hearing a composite of their favorite arias at the Orpheum next week in Mme. Doree's Operalogue. The selections will include choice portions of "Tales of Hoffman," "Pagliacci," "La Traviata," "Carmen," "Faust" and others. "The Magic Glasses," an allegory giving a glimpse of yesterday, today and tomorrow, is a playlet which is sure to appeal to the imagination of Orpheum goers. Marie Nordstrom is the author and she has succeeded in making her sketch a sort of amusement melting pot. A doctor has invented "The Magic Glasses," and the wearer of them can see into the future. A young girl unable to decide between two suitors, dons the glasses and sees her life first with one and then with the other, thus being able to decide which choice to make. Laurel Lee, described by her vaudeville sponsors as "The Chummy Chatterer" and by her personal admirers as "The Personality Girl," will contribute a few scintillating moments to the coming bill. Bigelow and Clinton, who call themselves "Merrymakers to American Theatre-Goers," will make merry for local vaudeville lovers. Their fun is in song and story, with a piano. The Garcinetti Brothers will add an extra touch of original comedy to the bill with their hat throwing stunts. They are known as the European Novelty Hat Throwers. Their well-known dog is again with their act. The Royal Gascoignes will demonstrate what agility and cleverness can do in defying gravity. They perform feats of physical dexterity that are said to border on the marvelous. In their act they will introduce to San Francisco audiences "Bertha," said to be the world's greatest somersaulting dog. The Cameron Sisters, society's daintiest entertainers, and William Gaxton and Company in "The Junior Partner," both will remain one more week.

NEW FIELD FOR BUTCHERS.

From Seattle comes the substantial news that meat packers at Nome, Alaska, will be prepared to ship at least 6000 reindeer carcasses to American markets next year. According to Carl J. Lomen of Nome, the reindeer herd owned by one company in the vicinity of Nome numbers more than 35,000 animals.



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NO STRIKE WAS EVER LOST.

The present-day agitation for anti-strike laws and predictions of disaster to organized labor, recalls an address by John Swinton, journalist and author, before the American Federation of Labor convention, held in Philadelphia, in December, 1892. A portion of the address follows:

"Now, my friends, I do not mean to raise any surprise here by saying that there is cause for congratulation in the somber history of the year 1892. The battalions that fought this year at Homestead in Pennsylvania, at Coeur d'Alene in Idaho, at the mines in Tennessee, at New Orleans in Louisiana, and also in the city of New York, rendered heroic, productive and memorable service to the industrial hosts of the United States—aye, they did. Honor them forever! Thrice honor to these brave men, who, by their courage, saved millions of their brethren from attack, and who prevented the enemy from ravaging other fields, which he surely would have ravaged if they had not taught him that his encroachments were both costly and dangerous to himself.

"But," cries some blear-eyed onlooker, 'labor was defeated in all these fields and fights, from Buffalo to Coeur d'Alene, from Homestead and New York to New Orleans.'

"Halt! I answer. Halt! Thou driveler! We must take a broad view of the warlike operations of which these strikes were incidents. Skirmishes may be lost. Regiments may be defeated in the battles of a triumphant campaign. Campaigns may end in dismay for the army that conquers in the war.

"Be not in haste, ye blear-eyed blockheads! This thing is not yet over. The forces of the advance have not yet begun to learn their drill. Serious revolutions move in large arcs, along a course which is orderly, though it may appear to be zigzag. The war of the Union began at Bull Run, but closed elsewhere.

"I repeat, then, that the 50,000 brave men who, in the six great strikes and the many lesser strikes of this year, stood the enemy's onslaughts, rendered a service of incomputable worth to the working masses of the United States.

"If they had not thus stood out, if they had been cowed by dangers that confronted them, if they had succumbed without resistance, if they had failed to strike a blow before they fell—what do you think would have happened elsewhere? Do you doubt that cowardice would have invited further reprisals, that the conditions of labor would have been made harder in other places and other industries, that there would have been numberless attempts to reduce wages, to lengthen the working day, to crush out unionism, to deny the right of organization, to enforce conspiracy laws and to take all sorts of mean advantage of workers who were at the mercy of their employers?

"I tell you that those men who think that such exactions would not have been made by capitalists, if labor had refrained from giving evidence that it would resist them, must be numskulls who cannot see the signs of the times.

"I ask you to bear it in mind, to hold it in grateful memory, that American labor in general has been benefited by the action of the brave strikers of Homestead, Buffalo, New Orleans, who took the field in its defense and fell while battling for a few of the items of its rights. The labor of this country has been paid millions of dollars this year, which it would not have got without the help of these striking brethren, which they would surely have lost if they had surrendered without a struggle, or had fought with less pluck and perseverance, or had failed to shiver the treasury of the assailant.

"Through them, many of you have been saved from the risks of the times; and how, then, can it be said that they strove in vain? Foul is the

tongue of the workingman who would say it while reaping the advantage that they secured to him.

"I look for progress, if you be true to yourselves. I look for far brighter times, for far better industrial conditions, for a far worthier social order, for far greater general welfare than we now possess, if, with wisdom and courage, the working people wield the power which is now in their hands.

"Success to the American Federation of Labor!"

TEACHERS AND JAIL BIRDS.

In urging higher wage rates for public school teachers, the Philadelphia North American presents this comparison:

"The people of Tennessee pay their sheriffs 75 cents a day for feeding each inmate of a county jail, a total of \$274 a year. Besides this, these prisoners get free lodging, light, heat and water, and free medical and religious attention. They are not even asked to contribute to foreign missions. All told, each of them costs far more than the figure quoted for food, but for our present purpose that will suffice.

"The country school teachers in Tennessee, who are chosen to train a majority of the children of that State to be useful, intelligent citizens, receive an average annual salary of \$258, according to the latest official figures. In addition to paying for their food, this sum must cover clothing, shelter, light, heat, water and medical attention, and they are expected to contribute their share to church support.

"So the people of Tennessee pay \$16 a year more for the food of a prisoner than for the entire support of a rural school teacher."

THEY DON'T WANT MUCH.

Cheap labor employers in Oregon are extremely modest in their plans to hamstring organized labor. All they ask is that the unions be incorporated, that strikes be outlawed and that a state body be empowered to set aside any agreement entered into between employers and a trade union.

With these few changes the cheap wage advocates might be induced to permit the workers to organize ping-pong parties and golf clubs.

"SHOES SHOULD COME DOWN."

"Shoes should come down," writes Richard Spillane in the financial column of the Philadelphia Public Ledger.

"The greatest leather company in America is reported to have purchased 400,000 hides at prices ranging from 13 to 16 cents a pound. Last year hides of the same grade cost nearly 50 cents a pound. Hides now are selling on a pre-war basis. In fact, they are a little below it."

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THE DEATH OF RICHARD CAVERLY.

By John E. Bennett.

On Monday, November 22d, there passed away peacefully at his home and surrounded by his family, one of the gentlest and noblest of spirits which it has been my fortune to meet. Richard Caverly, in his seventy-ninth year, moved on into that higher life which is the goal and meaning of existence here.

The career of Mr. Caverly as a San Franciscan dated back over half a century, and his life was one long effort for the public weal. He was among the earliest members of the Boiler Makers' Union, and he survived as its oldest member. He was of the first to give his services to the city as a volunteer fireman, and was one of the five surviving members of the Exempt Fire Company. He was always active in labor union matters, and was an honorary member of the San Francisco Labor Council. Various pieces of labor union legislation now existing he suggested and with his pen helped to popularize. He was ever active with his pen, and the labor union journals printed many articles of his authorship, all upon public questions. His loss must be keenly felt by many persons who were readers of this publicist.

Since January of this year there has scarcely been a working day when Mr. Caverly has not visited my office, coming at about the noon hour and stopping for a few minutes. He was moved to manifest this interest through his study of the Call System. Becoming convinced that the solution of the great sociological problem had been found, he was tireless in his endeavors to draw it to the attention of others, and he came to tell me of the persons he had talked with during the twenty-four hours about sociology as I have produced the science, and the hopes that he had of getting A or B interested. He was not new to the subject, in so far as sociology had been developed, for he read both the literature of the schools and the writings of Single Taxers, in which, until he came to comprehend the Call System, he was much interested. During the few months past I noticed he was growing progressively feeble, but his mind was strong and clear, his reasoning acute, and his interest in sociology was continuously more intense. He got the articles of the Freedom Party platform in the proof, and read each article three times. Then he procured as many copies of the papers in which they were printed as he could get and sent them to persons whom he thought might read them, often with accompanying letters. It was through Mr. Caverly that I began to write the articles to appear in the labor papers; he came to my office and requested me to do so, having followed the work for about three years, reading all that I had written. He also interested the editors of the several journals—Mr. Mullen of the Labor Clarion, Mr. Gannon of Organized Labor, Mr. Norton and Mr. Bryan of the Municipal Journal and Richmond Record—to print these articles, as a result of which I have written almost through the whole body of sociology, presenting the Call System. Nothing could be said in higher encomium of this old man, that verging on the brink of the other world and knowing full well that his days were not long here, his interest was alert and keen that the world which he was about to leave should be made better for those he should leave in it, and who should come after, and that they should not

become the victims of the great calamity impending over the race, which he so clearly perceived and understood.

There is surviving Mr. Caverly his widow and a son and daughter, children who bear an honored name, for though his paths in life were humble, in the material sense, yet in that larger way through which the whole race is moved on its upward course, he was second to none in San Francisco.

YOUR INCOME TAX.

Preparations are being made in the office of Internal Revenue Collector Justus S. Wardell, for the collections of the fourth and last installments of income taxes for 1919. This final payment must be in the office of the Collector on or before Wednesday, December 15th.

It is estimated that \$85,000,000 will have been collected during the calendar year of 1920 on account of income and excess profits taxes. This is about ten per cent less than collections from the same source for the calendar year of 1919. The slump is accounted for by the reduction in the tax rate.

Statements are today being mailed to more than 20,000 income taxpayers who are still carrying installment accounts with the Government. The Collector urges the taxpayer to await receipt of their statement before sending in remittances, thereby preventing confusion in the accounting department of his office.

"Failure of a taxpayer to receive a statement of his account, by reason of a change of address, or for any other reason, does not relieve him of his obligation to pay this tax within the time specified," the Collector said. "Cash payments should not be sent by mail. A taxpayer will find it more practical to purchase a postoffice money order, or draw check payable to Collector of Internal Revenue, San Francisco, California."

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor

Telephone Market 56

Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1920.

Manufacturing institutions that offer as a reason for closing down the excuse that there is over production in their particular fields are simply endeavoring to deceive the people for their own selfish purposes. The world was drained almost dry of everything during the great war and there are countless millions suffering at the present time because of shortage of all sorts of things. Under such circumstances the cry of overproduction is so ridiculous as to excite wonder at the brazenness of those who urge such a reason for failure to continue to operate.

Wholesale prices are undoubtedly falling but retailers are still maintaining the high prices and the consumer is not profiting by the reduction from which the producer is suffering. The retailers offer the excuse that they had to pay high prices for the stocks on hand and that they cannot reduce the price until these stocks have been disposed of without great loss. When prices were rising day after day, however, that rule did not work. Then they marked up prices of goods on hand to meet the increase in wholesale prices. Because of this fact there is no merit whatever in their present contention. One thing is certain, however. The consumer is caught for the maximum amount in both instances.

The employer that gets the notion into his head that he can get the free-hearted and full co-operation of the workers without giving them an honest-to-goodness voice in the fixing of wages and working conditions, the establishment of rules and plans of operation under which they are to be governed, is reckoning without his host. The workers are not mere inanimate pieces of machinery. They are human beings with minds and wills and consciences. They are moved by impulses, sentiments and judgments just as are employers. They have the same desires for betterments, the same love of square dealing and the same hope of profiting in a material way as a result of their exertions and must be dealt with upon this basis. The open-shop sophistry, the American Plan delusion, the one-sided welfare scheme must of necessity end in failure because the human love of justice is left out of consideration. The workers cannot be deceived for long, and their resentment upon discovering the deceit will not be profitable to any employer.

The Water Front

About a year ago a little band of fools, through the negligence of the membership of the Riggers and Stevedores' Union, succeeded in plunging that organization into a controversy with the Water Front Employers' Union. That some of the demands made at that time were ridiculous there can be no question and that they were made and insisted upon in violation of the laws of the organization is just as certain. But while these are indisputable facts, they do not furnish justification for the present conduct of water front employers toward the Riggers and Stevedores' Union, nor do they furnish a sufficient excuse for keeping San Francisco's shipping interests in confusion, handicapping nearly all of the people in this city in the proper carrying on of their normal business affairs and holding out the prospect of this bitter industrial controversy spreading to many other fields.

The men responsible for the controversy on the part of the union a year ago are no longer on the water front nor are they now connected with the Riggers and Stevedores' Union. The sane and sensible members of that organization have been aroused from their sleep and are in control of the organization and have been for many months past, yet some of the stubborn employers desire to continue the struggle and not only refuse to deal with the responsible officials of the union but insist upon discriminating against those who are members of the organization and who are because of that fact in bona fide affiliation with the trade-union movement.

This policy is not a good one, either from the standpoint of the employers or the workers, and can only result in harm to both of these elements as well as to the people of San Francisco generally. Every experienced, thinking individual knows that it is not possible to permanently destroy an organization of the character and long experience of the Riggers and Stevedores' Union, and that employers on the water front will ultimately have to deal with it on a friendly basis in order to successfully carry on their business. This being true, why continue the present unnecessary and positively hopeless controversy to the great hurt of the city and its commercial and industrial interests?

The union in some instances in the past may have been unreasonable, but the same thing can be honestly said of the employers, and there is nothing to be gained by harping upon these facts and continuing the fight indefinitely. The sane, sensible thing to do is to get together and reach an understanding of some kind that will bring to an end the unsettled and unsatisfactory conditions that prevail at present. It is highly probable that if representatives of the employers and of the workers will sit down around a conference table and coolly go over the situation a basis of agreement satisfactory in the main to both sides can be arrived at without great difficulty. No man or group of men know more about what is the right thing to do in the industry than do those engaged in it, and when there is a disposition to be fair and reasonable on the part of both sides there is no problem so difficult or intricate that it can not be solved. We know that the workers are in that condition of mind just now and we believe the employers ought to meet them in the same spirit both for their own benefit and the advantage of the city.

If, however, such a conference cannot be brought about between the parties directly interested, then some other agency or agencies should endeavor to bring order out of the present chaos on the water front. It might be well for the Chamber of Commerce and the Labor Council to arrange for a conference in order to go over the entire situation and seek to bring about a fair and reasonable solution of the water front difficulty. There are a great many ways in which the controversy might be settled and conferences between these two organizations might result in selecting a way out. At any rate no harm could come of efforts in this direction. There is everything to gain and nothing to lose by trying to do something to straighten out the situation.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

United States Commissioner of Education Claxton has called a conference of all those concerned with educational matters in the states of Arizona, Nevada and California to meet in the Capitol Building in Sacramento next Monday morning. Various phases of the educational situation in these states will be dealt with and it is more than likely that the conference will make recommendations of one kind or another to the United States Commissioner. The conference is part of a nation-wide campaign for the improvement of public schools and will doubtless deal with the question of better pay for teachers as well as increased appropriations for school buildings and other educational necessities. The San Francisco Labor Council will be represented at the conference.

Just when certain employers are preparing to chorus that high wages in this country make it impossible to compete with Europe, along comes a Frenchman and discords the chant. The offender is J. A. M. de Sanchez of the French Commission in the United States who writes on the opportunities for American goods in the French market. He says: "A list of 21 articles were made (all of which are produced in England, Belgium, Italy and the United States) and the comparative prices in francs, f. o. b. Paris, was obtained. It was found that the average prices of the American products were lower than those of Belgium and England, for the same products. And only about 3 per cent higher than those of Italy. It was further found, with the exception of two of the products, the quality of the American goods was at least 10 per cent higher than those of the other three countries."

Trade union opponents imagine they deliver a telling blow when they point to some wage earner who has risen to executive station. "This is proof," say our opponents, "that there is room at the top; that the workers have no need for unions if they are industrious and would strive to advance." Our opponents forget—if they ever knew—that trade unionism is intended to improve conditions on the job. It is not for the exceptional man alone. It is for all the workers. If one worker in a plant employing 100 is advanced to high position, or if the impossible happened and the 100 workers were advanced, the jobs and the poor working conditions would still remain. The necessity for trade unionism would still exist. Trade unionism is a mass movement. It is not intended to make success for the few possible, but to advance workers as a whole by improving the jobs. When a building is raised, the entire structure is slowly lifted at the same time. The trade union movement is the jack-screw on which wage earners rest. Through this force the wage earners, as a mass, are steadily pushed up, up, up. When wages are increased it means better homes, food and clothing for the worker and his family, and education for the children. When hours are shortened it means longer life, mental development, a little recreation and relief from the dull monotony of standing before a machine. These result in a higher standard of citizenship. When sanitary conditions in the shop are secured it means less disease. The prosperity of an individual worker is nothing in this great humanizing, uplift movement, except where that individual takes advantage of his improved position to urge the cause of justice for the mass, to plead for a larger liberty, to protest against debasing working conditions—to demand that the jobs be bettered.

WIT AT RANDOM

Teacher—Who wrote the lines:

"I am monarch of all I survey;
My right there is none to dispute?"

Bright Pupil—Jack Dempsey.

Professor—I'm sorry to tell you, madam, that your daughter is hopeless. She has no talent.

Mrs. Lowell Brow—Huh! I thought I was paying you to give her some.—New York World.

A mud-spattered doughboy slouched into the "Y" hut where an entertainment was in progress and slumped into a front seat.

Firm, kindly, and efficient, a Y. M. C. A. man approached him, saying: "Sorry, buddy, but the entire front section is reserved for officers.

Wearily the youth rose.

"All right," he drawled, "but the one I just got back from wasn't."—The American Legion Weekly.

The other day a little fellow of middle-class parents and dressed accordingly was having a merry romp on the esplanade, rolling around on the concrete walk regardless of his clothes entirely. During a pause in his play his mother said to him, pointing to two boys in immaculate white suits: "Look, dear, wouldn't you like to be nice and clean like those children there?"

"Huh!" replied the youngster scornfully, "they're not children; they're pets."—Boston Transcript.

The genial editor of the Christian Advocate (Nashville) likes a good story, as most wholesome people do, and so passes the following along in his editorial notes: "Several months ago, when Dr. Hyer resigned as president of the Southern Methodist University, Bishop Mouzon went to Louisville to see if Dr. Boaz could be secured to take Dr. Hyer's place. In a day or two the Bishop wired to Dallas. This is the form in which the operator at Dallas wrote and delivered the telegram: 'Booze is available. Call a meeting of the committee. Mouzon.'—Pittsburgh Christian Advocate.

Picking her way daintily through the locomotive plant, a young lady visitor viewed the huge operations with awe. Finally, she turned to a young man who was showing her through, and asked:

"What is that big thing over there?"

"That's a locomotive boiler," he replied. She puckered her brows.

"And what do they boil locomotives for?"

"To make the locomotive tender," and the young man from the office never smiled.—The Overhere Digest (Minneapolis).

Here is a humorous echo of the late election.

An elderly farmer, whiskered and weather-beaten, drove in from his nine-miles-away farm to the polling-place in a village not far from Cleveland and, after tying his ancient horse, turned to the doorway.

"Hullo, Uncle Jed," said a bystander, "how are you? Where's Aunt Polly?"

"She's to home," replied the farmer.

"Goin' to vote, ain't she?"

"Guess not."

"She registered, didn't she?"

"Yep."

"Then what's the trouble?"

"Well, we argued an' argued, and she stuck to it she was goin' to vote for Cox an' the League, and so, finally, I druv away an' left her."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

MISCELLANEOUS

THE CHILDREN OF THE MILLS.

Oh, the silence of the children in the sunny South today,

It is sadder than the cry of fettered slaves,
Lean and listen, and you will hear the roaring
of the mill,

And the sighing of the winds through open
graves,

But the voices of the children—they are still—
Oh, the roaring of the mill, of the mill.

They no longer shout and gambol in the blossom
laden fields,

And their laughter does not echo down the
street,

They have gone across the hills, they are work-
ing in the mills,

Oh, the tired little hands and aching feet,
And the dreary, weary life that stunts and kills;
Oh, the roaring of the mills, of the mills.

All the pleasures known to childhood are but
tales of Fairyland,

What to them are singing birds and running
streams?

For the rumble of the rill seems an echo of the
mill;

And they see but flying spindles in their
dreams.

Life is one, in summer's heat, or winter's chill,
Oh, the roaring of the mill, of the mill.

In this boasted land of freedom they are bonded
baby slaves,

And the busy world goes by and does not heed
They are driven to the mill just to glut and
overfill,

Bursting coffers of the Plutocrats of Greed.
When they perish we are told it is "God's Will"—
Oh, the roaring of the mill, of the mill.

Still from valley, plain and hamlet, lofty steeples
proudly rise,

And droning tones of preachers prate of
crimes;

And the Gospel venders still sell the people of
the mill,

Lakes of fire and fields of glory for their
dimes,

And they pray beside the graves the children fill;
Oh, the roaring of the mill, of the mill.

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

WATER SERVICE.

Service as an essential of success in the water business was dwelt on by O. E. Clemens of the Spring Valley Water Company who read a paper entitled "Commercial Features of the Water Business" at the recent meeting of the American Water Works Association held in this city.

How the Spring Valley Water Company tries to serve the consumers, Mr. Clemens explained as follows:

"All complaints, no matter how trivial, are thoroughly investigated, and helpful letters sent to the complainants. Defective fixtures are located, and specific recommendations are pointed out, and constructive criticism is offered. As a result, instead of an office full of angry consumers with 'blood in the eye' and a 'chip on the shoulder,' and a host of insulting letters, we have relatively few complainants at the information and adjustment windows. They request, they do not demand an investigation of abnormal bills, and they leave to us entirely the question of the adjustment of the cost of water lost through leaky fixtures. Hardly a mail delivery comes but it brings one or more letters of appreciation from pleased consumers."

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

Following are the opinion and findings of Arbitrator Paul A. Sinsheimer in the matter of Arbitration between the San Francisco Newspaper Publishers' Association and San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21 (Mr. Homer Norton, for San Francisco Newspaper Publishers' Association; Mr. Harry Johnston, for San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21):

"Opinion—This is a proceeding in arbitration between San Francisco Newspaper Publishers' Association and San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21. The issue involved is the minimum rate of wage to be paid men employed as linotype operators and in kindred work.

"The San Francisco Newspaper Publishers' Association is composed of the publishers of the San Francisco Chronicle, Examiner, Call and Bulletin. The pending proceeding affects some 372 employees of their composing rooms, all members of Typographical Union No. 21.

"The wage scale under which these men are now working was fixed by agreement between the publishers and the Typographical Union in October, 1919, and expired August 31, 1920. It provides for a seven and a half hour day and a minimum wage scale of \$7 per day on evening papers and \$7.50 per day on morning newspapers. With the expiration of this agreement, the parties entered into a new contract fixing all conditions of employment and submitting the wage to arbitration. The new agreement provides for the continuation of the seven and a half hour day.

"There is, therefore, before this board only one factor for determination, that is—a fair minimum wage for linotype operators and men in kindred work for the period from October, 1920, to the end of August, 1921.

"Abundant material has been supplied by both parties to this controversy, including comparative costs of living, wage scales for similar work in other cities, wages paid in other lines of industry, production ratios, conditions of employment under State and Federal control, index numbers illustrating the purchasing power of the dollar, price tendencies, precedents established in other arbitration proceedings, hazards of employment and modern developments, such as profit-sharing and pensions in industry.

"The proceedings have been unusually enlightening, and have copiously covered the subject in issue.

"The members of Typographical Union and Newspaper Publishers' Association look back on a long record and tradition of harmonious relationship. The industry has been unbroken by discord. Issues have been met as they arose and amicably determined. Both parties have brought to this relationship a high intelligence and tolerance and a keen regard each for the other's rights. They have set a record in their lofty American conception of industrial justice that can well serve as an example for the entire industry of the Nation.

"It is apparent, from a study of the facts laid before this board, that the compensation of the printers has not adequately kept pace, either with rising costs or the wages paid in other industries.

"It is necessary for this board to fix a wage suited to present-day conditions; but it must be applicable, not to the year just closed, but to the year that lies ahead. It is clear that the peak of prices, in the present movement, has been passed, and the downward tendency is everywhere apparent. In many instances it is merely a tendency without direct benefit to the printers' budget; but, in the main, the lower level of prices is assured.

"In an arbitration proceeding of this sort the

effort must be to do equity. Comparison, analysis and computation are enlightening, but serve as signposts indicating the way, rather than the precise destination.

"It is not necessary to relate in detail all of the processes whereby the result herein attained has been reached.

"A fair average of one hundred cities, taken throughout the United States, shows a minimum wage scale of approximately \$42 per week. The twenty largest cities in the United States, excluding San Francisco, show an average minimum of \$43.65 per week. A selected list of ten large cities shows an average minimum of \$46 per week. A group of the largest cities on the Pacific Coast shows an average minimum of approximately \$47.75 per week.

"The definite downward trend of prices which is certain to prevail during the coming year has tempered the award to be made in this case.

"It is not the function of the board to find an exact wage, but a minimum wage. As today, differentials above the scale prevail in the offices of the newspaper publishers of San Francisco, it is the intent that these differentials shall continue above the minimum fixed in these proceedings.

"Findings—We find the fair minimum wage for journeymen in this proceeding to be: Eight dollars eight and one-third cents (8.08⅓) per day on evening newspapers, eight dollars fifty-eight and one-third cents (\$8.58⅓) per day on morning newspapers.

"PAUL A. SINSHEIMER,
"Chairman Board of Arbitration.

"San Francisco, December 1, 1920.—We concur in the minimum wage scale fixed in the preceding findings.

"W. H. B. FOWLER.
"J. A. CALLAHAN,
"L. BORKHEIM,
"D. K. STAUFFER."

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Which was the
First Garment
in America to
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?

**Carhartt
Overalls**

Made on the Pacific Coast

Frank R. Spear visited the Underwood building last week. For years before the fire of 1906 Mr. Spear was connected with the composing rooms of the H. S. Crocker Company and F. H. Abbott. The disaster alluded to caused a family exodus to the old home near Boston, but the call of the West was too strong. Mr. and Mrs. Spear, accompanied by their daughter and son, boarded a Chandler car a few weeks ago and drove across the continent. The automobile jaunt consumed less than one month's time, and no bad weather was experienced after the first two or three days out of the Hub City. A home has been purchased in Oakland, and the commonwealth of Massachusetts has lost estimable citizens. Mr. Spear wishes to be remembered to his many old friends.

A seven-pound son was born to the wife of Alex. Held of the H. L. Beck chapel last week. The happy mother and bouncing boy are reported to be doing fine. When questioned what his object was in purchasing a new umbrella, Alex said he bought it to prevent drowning under the shower of congratulations he was receiving.

Last Monday afternoon at Recreation Park the printers of the Examiner composing room met and defeated the Chronicle printers in a rattling diamond struggle, the score being 6 to 1. For five nip-and-tuck innings neither team could get a runner beyond the third sack. In the last half of the sixth young Ike Nesbit scampered home with the one and only tally put over by the Chronicle bunch. Immediately following, in the first half of the seventh, the Examiner gang started their bombardment of Bart Coffin's choice offerings and garnered four counters. Four runs looked like a big lead the way the going previously had been, but that did not satisfy the run-hungry typos of the "Ex." They annexed two more in the first of the eighth.

The Examiner bunch were out to win, and played good, consistent baseball. There were no individual stars to any great extent, unless you should call "Young Peter" Cotter the man of the hour. Young Pete twirled brilliantly, and his support was bullet-proof. He struck out ten of the opposing batsmen and came through with a timely clout for one bag in the eighth. Only three hits were gathered from his delivery.

Bart Coffin, Chronicle heaver, fared less fortunately. He was always trying, but his support failed him at times. Once Ike Nesbit should have been watching the game, but instead stood mutely admiring the gyrations of an airplane in the distant sky. Also he failed to come through with a single hit; his excuse was that "Young Pete" Cotter was throwing a dirty ball, while he (Nesbit) was used to clean ones.

Notwithstanding all this, it was a great game and well worth seeing. Peter J. Cotter was on deck to see his offspring toil on the mound, and while he says he always knew the boy was there, he was glad to get such outstanding proof for his assertion.

"Shorty" McDonnell umpired, and, outside of a couple of run-ins with "Noisy Ike," got by in excellent form.

It is said on good authority the "first aid kit" in the composing rooms of the Chronicle and Examiner were in great demand the evening following the contest. Still, a number of us can

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name many present "greats" who started as butter-fingered printers. Ask "Billy" Harris.

The person whose duty it is to "stuff" the "Topics" column is indebted to Charlie Schuster, who went to Stockton last week for the sole purpose of clipping the following from the Stockton Independent and forwarding it to San Francisco for reproduction in the Labor Clarion: "Mrs. Bertha Wixson and Mr. Charles J. Stewart were united in marriage last Tuesday in San Jose, Rev. Kenney officiating. They are just making the happy news known to their many friends and are the recipients of hearty congratulations." Mr. Stewart has a host of friends in printing circles not alone in San Francisco, but all over the country, which he has traveled from end to end many times, every one of whom will extend congratulations and best wishes on receipt of this bit of news.

Mr. and Mrs. John Whicher were visitors at the Union Printers' Home last week. A. Moses, another member of No. 21, enjoyed a brief stop-over at Colorado Springs and visited the Home. He was en route to Cleveland, Ohio.

Mrs. Susan Brady, mother of George Brady of the Chronicle composing room, died at her late residence, 127 Diamond street, November 21st. Her funeral was held from the Church of the Most Holy Redeemer, where a requiem mass was said for the repose of her soul. Mrs. Brady was a native of New York. She was a member of California Institute, Y. L. I., and El Dorado Circle No. 12, L. O. O. D. Interment was in Holy Cross Cemetery.

George Walton has returned from Los Angeles, where he went a decade ago, after resigning his position as proofreader on the Morning Call of San Francisco, which position he had held for thirty-two years. After taking up his residence in the City of Angels Mr. Walton divided his time between conducting an apartment house and reading proof on various daily papers. Life and living in the Southern California metropolis was wholly agreeable to Mr. Walton, but the women folk of his family were unable to become entirely weaned from the old home associates and surroundings, therefore the return.

(Continued on Page 14)

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STOVES AND BABY CARRIAGES
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SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held November 26, 1920.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Bonsor.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in Labor Clarion.

Credentials—From Federal Employees—J. K. Johansen, H. W. Frederichs, W. H. J. Deasy. Delegates seated.

Communications — Filed — From the following unions, enclosing donations for the Labor Pub-



Lombard Street Reservoir

"The reservoir, located upon one of the most commanding positions in the city, occupies an entire hundred-vara lot on Hyde Street, between Greenwich and Lombard. It is constructed of the best materials and in every way reliably built."—Alta California, February 28, 1861.



Lombard Street Reservoir was built in 1860 and has been a necessary unit of the city's distributing system ever since.

It is on the summit of Russian Hill at an elevation of 303 feet.

It receives water from Lake Honda and supplies the high district around Telegraph Hill. Its capacity is 2½ million gallons.

In the 60's Lombard and Francisco Reservoirs were the principal distributing reservoirs in San Francisco, but many years ago, owing to the rapid growth of the city and the water system, they lost their prominence, though not their necessity or usefulness.

They are auxiliary reservoirs used in the solution of certain altitude and pressure problems peculiar to their particular neighborhoods.

The water which passes through them is a very small part of our daily supply.



"The first graveyard in San Francisco was on Russian Hill, so named from the fact that the first person buried there was a native of Russia."—"Recollections of an Old Pioneer," by Peter H. Burnett.

SPRING VALLEY
WATER COMPANY

licity Committee: Ice Wagon Drivers, Machinists, Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8. From the Retirement League of San Francisco, thanking Council for its assistance relative to Charter Amendment No. 27.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Culinary Workers, requesting the Council to declare its intention of levying a boycott on Compton's restaurant, 22 Kearny street.

Referred to Labor Clarion—From Retail Shoe Clerks' Union, with reference to the unfair stores of Price-Pechner shoe store, and Weinstein's, 1037-1041 Market street.

Request complied with—From Central Labor Council of Los Angeles, inclosing copy of resolutions expressing our sincere confidence in the extraordinary service Congressman Nolan would render our President and Nation in the office of Secretary of Labor, and recommending the appointment of Hon. John I. Nolan to the office of Secretary of Labor.

Resolution reads:

Whereas, The recent presidential election has brought about a re-arrangement of the political government of the United States; and

Whereas, In the natural course of events it is to be expected that President-elect Warren G. Harding will surround himself with political advisors of his own political belief, especially as concerns the members of his cabinet, among which may be mentioned the Secretary of Labor; and

Whereas, In Congressman John I. Nolan all must recognize a man qualified by both experience and character to ably fill the office of chief of the Department of Labor at Washington, to the satisfaction of all concerned; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the San Francisco Labor Council that we respectfully suggest to the President-elect the propriety and desirability of appointing Congressman John I. Nolan of San Francisco as Secretary of Labor; and, be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to resident-elect Warren G. Harding, Vice-President-elect Calvin Coolidge, Senator Hiram W. Johnson, Senator-elect Samuel M. Shorridge, and Congressman John I. Nolan.

Resolutions were introduced by Delegate Zant, requesting the Council to urge the Board of Supervisors to appropriate the fund asked for by the District Attorney to enable him to carry out his plans. Moved, that the resolutions be adopted. Amendment, that the resolutions be filed. Amendment to the amendment, to refer to the Law and Legislative Committee. Moved, that the resolutions be laid on the table; carried.

Resolutions were introduced by Delegate O'Connell, with reference to the death of Richard Caverly, and when Council adjourns it do so out of respect to the memory of Brother Caverly. Moved, that the resolutions be adopted; carried.

Resolution reads:

The San Francisco Savings and Loan Society

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MISSION BRANCH, Mission and 21st Sts.

Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco
PARK-PRESIDIO DIST. BRANCH, Clement and 7th Ave.

HAIGHT STREET BRANCH, Haight and Belvedere Streets
JUNE 30th, 1920

Assets	\$66,840,376.95
Deposits	63,352,269.17
Capital Actually Paid Up	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	2,488,107.78
Employees' Pension Fund	330,951.36



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and the Chimes

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All Watch Repairing Guaranteed Store Open 8:30 A. M. to 6 P. M., Saturday Included

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Herman's Hats

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Summerfield & Haines

UNION-MADE
CLOTHING

Cor. Agents
Sixth & Market CARHARTT OVERALLS

Whereas, Richard Caverly, a pioneer member of Boilermakers' Union of San Francisco, has departed from this life at the age of seventy-nine years; and

Whereas, During his long and active membership of the organized labor movement, Brother Caverly proved himself a sincere, steadfast and eager worker for the betterment of the conditions of his fellow workers; and

Whereas, As a writer in the Labor Clarion and other labor journals he worked intelligently and faithfully to communicate and instill into the breast of every worker a desire for greater knowledge and wider plans for the betterment of humanity; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the San Francisco Labor Council, in regular session assembled this 26th day of November, 1920, that we mourn the death of Richard Caverly as a distinct loss to the organized labor movement; that we extend our sympathy and condolence to his bereaved family; and as a further mark of appreciation and sorrow, that this resolution be made a part of the minutes of this meeting, and a copy thereof transmitted to the family of the deceased, and when Council adjourns this evening it adjourn in respect to the memory of Richard Caverly.

Report of Executive Committee—On the request of the Theatrical Federation for a boycott on the Capital and Searchlight theatres, your committee recommends that the Council levy a boycott on said theatres. In the matter of request of Bakery Wagon Drivers' Union for a boycott on the Mionea Bakery, committee recommended that the Council declare its intention of levying a boycott, subject to the approval of the Joint Council of Teamsters. In the matter of the dispute between the Milk Wagon Drivers and the Sunnyside Dairy, the matter was referred to the Secretary for the purpose of bringing about an adjustment. Recommended indorsement of the wage scale of Electrical Workers No. 151, subject to the approval of their International Union. Committee instructed the President and Secretary of the Council to assist in bringing about better relations between the employers and the Riggers and Stevedores' Union. In the matter of wages for watchmen in the employ of the city, the same was referred to the Secretary to assist in every way possible. Report concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Riggers and Stevedores—Reported that employers on the water front are employing negroes and laying white men off; union disclaims newspaper items about violence.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

The Chair introduced Mrs. Walker, who addressed the Council on the drive for funds for the Columbia Park Boys to lift the mortgage on their building.

New Business—Moved, to instruct Executive Committee to look into matter of visitors seeing Billings; carried.

Receipts—\$262. **Expenses**—\$1785.

Council adjourned at 9:15 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label, card and button when making purchases.

PILE DRIVERS' BALL.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Local No. 34 will give its thirty-eighth annual ball in Majestic Hall, Geary and Fillmore streets, on Saturday evening, December 4th. A splendid program has been arranged by the committee in charge and a good time is assured to all those who attend. Admission is 50 cents. Ladies free. Refreshments will be served without cost.

BEEF SKINNING RECORD.

In the vernacular of the street many an unsuspecting and gullible mortal virtually has been "skinned alive." The credulous, trusting victim generally shows no outward injury, but rather feels an inward wound, the symptoms of which are a desperate and gloomy view of life, after having been the dupe of this popular and lucrative sport among trained confidence men. The subject of this story, however, relates to the honest, legitimate and equally exciting skinning of beef or sheep in a contest that tests the skill, ingenuity and speed of the rivals for honors. Such a contest is also an intensely interesting demonstration of the scientific initial process of preparing humanity's most substantial nourishment.

Frank Compton, treasurer, Wichita, Kan., Local No. 40 of the Butcher Workmen, established a new world's record recently when he defeated Herman Rodler of Kansas City, Kan., in a beef skinning contest. Compton required but two minutes and twenty-five seconds to skin the beef, while Rodler's time was two minutes and forty-two seconds.

According to authorities Compton and Rodler engaged in the fastest and most hotly fought skinning contest ever held in this country.

The fastest time on record until Compton won this latest contest, was made by Lahey when he defeated Teltz by five seconds. Lahey won in two minutes and thirty-six seconds.

Frank Compton also won in the sheep-skinning contest. He defeated Tom Welsh of Oklahoma City, Okla. Compton completed this task in one minutes and fifty-five seconds, while it took Welsh two minutes and fourteen seconds to dress his sheep.

Frank Compton has issued a challenge to all ambitious contestants for the championship for a side bet of five hundred dollars. The skinning contest can be held at any time or place preferred by his rival.

If you are convinced that you can skin a beef faster than Frank Compton, do not hesitate a moment.

DREDGEMEN'S ELECTION.

All members of Dredgemen's Local No. 72, in good standing, are entitled to vote for the new officers for the International Brotherhood now being ballotted on throughout the country. They are requested to mail their ballots before December 25th, and can procure them from E. Ellison, secretary, at headquarters, No. 10 Embarcadero. The candidates are:

E. F. Kraut and Joseph Moreno for president; Jack Gibbons, Henry Hahn, Fred Hannah, Robert McLeod, Joseph Moreno, and Wilson Stevens for vice-presidents; E. Ellison, Joseph Moreno, and Fred E. Ranagan for secretary-treasurer; H. G. Charles, Harry Clark, Charles Hall, Jesse Horne and E. F. Kraut for the post of Sacramento agent; Ernest Buholzer, Fred Hannah, Ole Larsen, Thorwald M. Niles and Fred W. Ranagan for San Pedro agent, and Frank Baker, Lawrence Cox, Peter Krieg, Robert McLeod, Louis Steiner and William Walsh for traveling agent.

"COMPANY" UNION PAYS.

The Oregon Lumber Company announces a wage reduction of 20 per cent. This concern operates a company "union" known as the Loyal Legion of Lumbermen and Loggers, established during the war by Col. Disque. The legion is rapidly falling to pieces despite every effort to give it the appearance of life.

Organized timber workers point to this wage reduction as proof of their claim that the timber barons favor the legion because they can use it when wage reductions and a long workday are wanted.

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Everything for the Home

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Next Week—Starting Sunday

MME. DOREE'S OPERALOGUE
PRESENTING "OPERATIC SWEETHEARTS"

LAUREL LEE BIGELOW & CLINTON

"THE MAGIC GLASSES"
A SPECULATION IN SPECS

GARCINETTI BROTHERS ROYAL GASCOIGNES

CAMERON SISTERS

WILLIAM GAXTON & CO.

Mats. 25c to \$1—Eves. 25c to \$1.50
MATINEE DAILY—PHONE DOUG. 70
Scalpers' Tickets Not Honored

THE STANDARD SINCE 1884

"Lundstrom"
HATS

UNION MADE AND MADE HERE

First in Quality —STORES— First in Style

1126 Market 2640 Mission
605 Kearny 26 Third
Factory, 1114 Mission

PHONE WEST 793

SAN FRANCISCO LAUNDRY
SOCKS DARNED

BUY FOR LESS

in the Mission



**Always Ask For
MISSION ST. MERCHANTS COUPONS**

Any Store on Mission Street
Between Sixteenth and Army

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Capital Theatre.
Clark Wise & Co., 55 Stockton.
Fairlyland Theatre.
Gorman & Bennett, Grove.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.
Great Western Grocery Co., 2255 Clement,
844 Clement, 500 Balboa, 609 Clement,
901 Haight, 5451 Geary.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Hartsook Studio, 41 Grant Ave.
Jewel Tea Company.
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.
Maitland Playhouse, 332 Stockton.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
New San Francisco Laundry.
Novak Studio, Commercial Building.
Pacific Luggage Co.
Players' Club
P. H. Shuey, Jeweler, 3011 Sixteenth.
Regent Theatre.
Rudolph Wurlitzer Co., 985 Market
Schmidt Lithograph Co.
Searchlight Theatre.
Steffens, Jeweler, 2007 Mission.
The Emporium.
United Railroads.
United Cigar Stores.
Victory Soda Co., 11 Oakwood St.
Victory Soda Works, 4241 18th.
Weinstein Co. and M. Weinstein.
White Lunch Cafeteria.

(Continued from Page 11)

News of the death of John M. Dormer, which occurred at his home in Los Angeles on the morning of November 23d as a result of heart failure, came as a severe blow to his innumerable friends in San Francisco. John Monteith Dormer was 79 years 8 months and 23 days of age. He was born in Missouri on February 22, 1841, and came to California with his parents at the early age of ten years. He lived in this State the greater part of his life. Mr. Dormer was a Civil War veteran. He served on the Union side as a volunteer. At the close of the war of the rebellion he went to Virginia City, Nev., where he set type in the days when Bret Harte and Mark Twain were laying the foundation in that town for future world-wide fame. The young typo became widely known and was elected secretary of state of Nevada. Leaving Nevada, he came to San Francisco, where for years he worked on the Alta California. Later he was employed on the Examiner. Mr. Dormer was a member of the International Typographical Union for more than fifty years, and had been identified almost equally as long with the Masonic fraternity. He was labor's candidate for the Legislature from the Seventy-fourth Assembly District at the primary election last August, but was defeated for the nomination. Mr. Dormer was past president of Los Angeles Typographical Union No. 174, and represented it as delegate to the convention of the international body held in Colorado Springs in 1906. At the time of his demise he was a delegate to the Los Angeles Allied Printing Trades Council, and represented that body in the Central Labor Council. Funeral services were held last Friday, under the auspices of Los Angeles Typographical Union. Decedent leaves a widow and a brother, the latter being a resident of Oakland. Throughout his long life he was kind, generous and true, and in his onward journey the world has lost a man.

ELECTRICAL CLASSES.

Advanced classes in the study of both direct and alternating current electricity will be started by the Extension Division of the University of California in San Francisco on Tuesday evening, December 7th. The classes will meet at the Polytechnic High School, First Avenue and Frederick street, under the instruction of A. L. Jordan, head of the science department of that school. The direct current class meets at 7:00 p. m., the other at 8:00 p. m., according to the San Francisco office of University Extension, 140 Kearny street, where registrations are now being received.

The classes will meet on Tuesday and Friday evening of each week for 15 meetings. The direct current electricity class will study direct current motors and generators, including a discussion of induction, commutators, armatures, losses, etc. The class in alternating current electricity will study capacity circuits and their measurement; measuring instruments; shunts; multipliers and will include a discussion of vector diagrams. Both courses will be illustrated by many actual experiments.

"GOOD CLOTHES ON CREDIT"

Columbia
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2352 MISSION ST.
BETWEEN 19TH AND 20TH.

EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

Following is the program of the Regional Conference on Education, held under the direction of Honorable Philander P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education, at Sacramento, California, December 6-7, 1920, in the Assembly Chamber, Capitol Building:

**Monday, December 6th—Morning Session—
10 a. m.**

Opening Address—Honorable William D. Stephens, Governor of California.

In What Does the Real Crisis in Education Consist:

Philander P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education.

Herbert C. Hoover.

S. J. Lubin, California Commission of Immigration and Housing.

E. Morris Cox, President California Council of Education.

Afternoon Session—2 p. m.

Important Recent Progress in Education:

Mrs. Elizabeth B. Hughes, Assemblyman from Seventh District.

W. J. Hunting, Superintendent Public Instruction, Nevada.

C. O. Case, Superintendent Public Instruction, Arizona.

E. P. Clarke, President State Board of Education.

Needs of Higher Education:

Dr. Aurelia Henry Reinhardt, President Mills College.

Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, President Stanford University.

Dr. David Prescott Barrows, President University of California.

Evening Session—8 p. m.

Relation of Education to Wealth and Revenue—A Matter of Statesmanship:

Philander P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education.

James W. Mullen, Editor Labor Clarion.

Will C. Wood, Superintendent Public Instruction, California.

**Tuesday, December 7th—Morning Session.
10 a. m.**

Relation of Education to Agriculture:

Elwood Mead, Professor of Rural Institutions, University of California.

H. E. Van Norman, Dean of the University Farm School.

Merton E. Hill, Principal of Chaffey Union High School and Junior College.

An Adequate Supply of Teachers, Adequately Trained:

Mrs. Daisy Alford Hetherington, Instructor in Education, University of California Extension.

C. L. McLane, President Fresno State Normal School.

Alexis F. Lange, Dean of School of Education, University of California.

Afternoon Session—2 p. m.

Legislative Programs:

Herbert C. Jones, Senator from Twenty-eighth District.

C. O. Case, Superintendent Public Instruction, Arizona.

W. J. Hunting, Superintendent Public Instruction, Nevada.

Fred M. Hunter, President National Education Association.

Sources of Revenue:

John S. Chambers, State Controller.

Marshall DeMotte, Chairman State Board of Control.

Mark Keppel, Superintendent of Schools, Los Angeles County.

When trade unionists demand the union label they help put other trade unionists to work. Is this not a union principle worth practicing?

MAILERS' ITEMS.

In the matter of the 1918-1919 arbitration proceedings between the San Francisco Newspaper Publishers' Association and San Francisco Mailers' Union No. 18, the arbitrator, Hon. Edward White, Commissioner of Immigration for the port of San Francisco, rendered a verbal decision, when the issue was raised by the Mailers' counsel that the working day, whatever its length in hours, means always: "within twenty-four hours." Therefore, it was understood and agreed by both parties at interest in Arbitrator White's award, that overtime should be paid for all work in excess of eight hours, including thirty minutes for lunch, within twenty-four hours.

At a meeting between the scale committee of the San Francisco Newspaper Publishers' Association and the scale committee of San Francisco Mailers' Union No. 18, held in the assembly room of the New Call building on Saturday morning, November 27, 1920, it was understood and agreed, by both parties, that this condition, namely, Arbitrator White's definition of the working day, whatever its length in hours, should remain in effect under the new contract as executed on November 27, 1920, though not written in same, and that overtime should be paid in accordance with said definition of the working day.

The new contract calls for a foreman's wage of \$1.00 a day over the journeymen's scale. It provides for the following graduated scale for apprentices: First year, \$3.00 per day; second year, \$3.50; third year, \$4.00, and fourth year, \$4.50. All apprentices to receive sixteen weeks' back pay at \$3.00 per week, regardless of the wage paid. It concludes with a continuing clause, as follows:

"This agreement shall be in full force and effect on the first day of August, 1920, and shall continue in effect until the 31st day of August, 1921, and thereafter until a new agreement has been settled by conciliation or arbitration. Sixty (60) days' notice in writing of a desire to change this agreement shall be required, but said sixty (60) days' notice shall not be given before the 2d day of July, 1921."

Signed contracts have been mailed to Indianapolis to be underwritten by H. N. Kellogg, chairman of the Special Standing Committee of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, and John McParland, president of the International Typographical Union.

Al. Harris, foreman of the Examiner mailroom for the past ten years, has been elevated to the newly-created position of superintendent of equipment. Sammy Spink has succeeded to the foremanship.

President Leroy C. Smith is in receipt of a communication from Jas. Randolph Martin, formerly of Louisville, San Francisco and Los Angeles. Randolph is now located in Boston, the erstwhile hub of the universe. Impetuous Jimmy writes, among other things: "They have taken away our beer, but we have our whisky still."

THE CALL SYSTEM.

In announcing a lecture upon the Call System some time ago the head line was made to read "The Call System of Taxation"; and later someone added: "A Revision of the Single Tax." Both these statements are erroneous, and it is important at the outset of the new movement, that the error be cleared up. The Call System is not a system of taxation. And it is not a revision of the Single Tax. There are no taxes whatever under the Call System. It would be no more justifiable to speak of the income of the government under the Call System as taxation, than it would be to speak of payment to a bank of a loan when the bank had called, as taxation on the borrower. Under the Call System the government takes absolutely nothing but what belongs to it, and which in the very highest degree is to the advantage of the payer to pay. For by paying the Call to the government, the payer immensely increases the value of his land, which is profit to himself.

Nor has the Call System anything whatever to do with the Single Tax. It is not an improvement on the Single Tax nor a revision of it. All the Call System does with the Single Tax is to point out its errors, and this it does with every other philosophy that has to do with society, such as socialism, or communism, and economics. The Call System is sociology. That is to say it is those conclusions applicable to be adopted by Congress, which sociology proves would produce perfect harmony in the human race, and which will cause the race to avert the terrific calamity in shrinkage of population which has now been going on for six years in Europe, has now definitely started in Asia, and is getting ready to start in the Western Hemisphere. Sociology has by me been worked out, that is, elaborated and found to be a natural science, based upon natural laws, through which the forces moving in society may be clearly understood; and being so understood they may be shaped to human welfare with just the certainty of results that we now handle electricity, or any other natural phenomenon.

JOHN E. BENNETT.

A press bureau has been established in Chicago by large employers of labor for the purpose of spreading propaganda against organized labor on a national basis. The purpose is to keep up a constant and systematic attack through the press of the country on organized labor and to furnish material to any locality that desires to launch a fight for the open shop. It, therefore, behooves the general public to exercise considerable discrimination insofar as giving credit to apparently innocent stories against the workers published in the newspapers of the country.

When trade unionists demand the union label they help put other trade unionists to work. Is this not a union principle worth practicing? Be consistent. Do the thing you know you ought to do. Demand the label always.

DEATHS.

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: Charles F. Haynes of the riggers and stevedores, John H. Shipley of the chauffeurs, Michael F. Devine of the boilermakers, Henry A. Schmidt of the photo engravers, N. C. Merriman of the teamsters.

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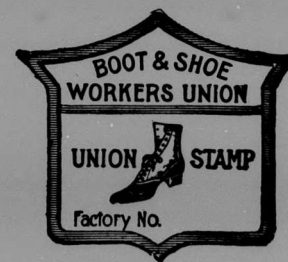
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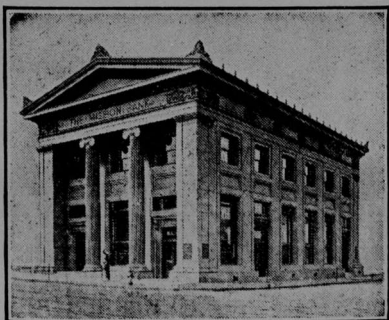
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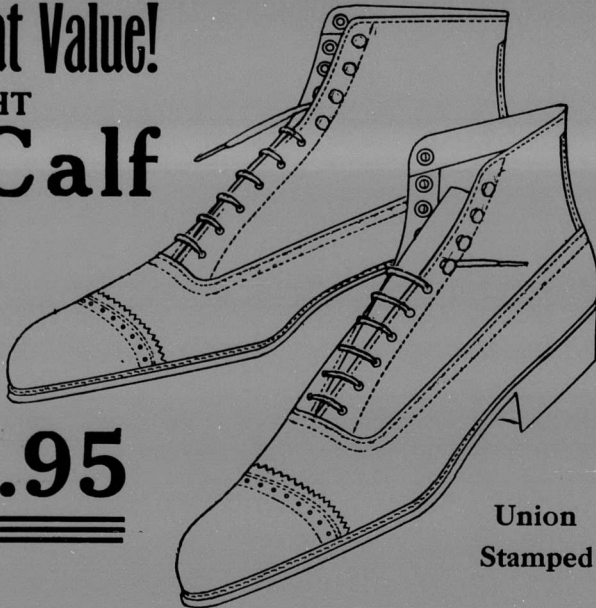
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TROUBLE OVER DECEPTION.

The Judson Manufacturing Company recently imported furnace men from the Blair Engineering Company of Chicago to take the places of the union men locked out in Oakland. The Blair concern is an agency of the Judson Company.

Before leaving Chicago the men were told that no labor trouble existed at the Judson plant.

After working several hours here, the Chicago men found the situation had been falsely presented to them. They walked out. They have placed the matter in the hands of State Labor Commissioner McLaughlin and demanded that the Judson Company pay their way back to Chicago and make good their lost time. They were guaranteed six months' work at \$10 per day.

When trade unionists demand the union label they help put other trade unionists to work.

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and Women**

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**UNION-MADE
PRODUCTS**

When Buying Holiday
Presents

Label Section

San Francisco Labor Council

RETAIL SHOE CLERKS.

San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 24, 1920.

To the Trade Unionists of San Francisco—Greetings: We are closing the year 1920 with the slogan, "Shop Early." That will also be our slogan for the year 1921. With your valuable assistance we are gaining ground. There is more ground to be gained by us in this direction and we will meet with success as we know now that we can depend on you.

On January 1, 1921, the Mission merchants are going to shorten the hours that have maintained in their shoe stores heretofore, according to the agreement reached between them and this union. This will particularly apply to Saturday nights. We are asking you at this time to shop earlier than ever before every day in the week and doubly so on Saturdays. Do this in your shopping in every district in the city in all sorts of stores as well as the shoe stores.

Permit us to again call your attention that the Price-Pechner shoe store in the Examiner Building, and the Weinstein stores at 1037 and 1041 Market street are on the unfair list of the San Francisco Labor Council and should not be patronized by unionists and friends. Our campaign against these stores is gaining headway rapidly. Your continued help with added force will soon result in cleaning up the situation and cause these stores to appreciate the idea of operating under union conditions.

Thanking you for your past valued assistance and with best wishes, we remain,

Fraternally yours,

RETAIL SHOE CLERKS' ASSOCIATION,
F. Donworth, President; Frank A. O'Brien, Sec.

RICHARD CAVERLY.

A resolution of sympathy to be extended to the family of Richard Caverly, honorary delegate for life to the Labor Council, who recently died, was adopted. Appreciation for his long and active membership in the Council and his sincerity and steadfastness to the organized labor movement was included in the resolution.

CHRISTMAS SEALS.

San Francisco, November 24, 1920

To Trade Unionists:—

The San Francisco Labor Council and the Building Trades Council have passed these resolutions without a dissenting voice:

"Whereas, The labor movement is committed to the world-wide crusade against tuberculosis, and the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated unions are officially on record as favoring every effort to prevent and alleviate the suffering that comes from the scourge; and

"Whereas, The San Francisco Tuberculosis Association is about to embark on its annual sale of Christmas Seals, which are produced under the auspices of the United States Government; therefore be it

"Resolved, That we heartily indorse this crusade, which exemplifies the Christmas spirit and is destined to bring comfort and help to those who have been stricken by tuberculosis, and be it further

"Resolved, That the unions affiliated with the Councils be urged to purchase Christmas Seals, and that members of unions adopt a like course, in order that organized labor may do its share in the important work here outlined."

In conformity with the action taken by the two organizations named, each union is earnestly requested to assist by purchasing Christmas Seals. The money so secured will be used to aid the unfortunate of our city, and at 1547 Jackson Street there is maintained a place where those suffering from tuberculosis may be examined free of charge and given all the help possible.

The American Federation of Labor has always supported efforts to stay the ravages of tuberculosis, and the same can be said for all international and local unions.

The National Tuberculosis Association has reported more than 150,000 deaths from the "white plague" in the United States during 1919, and it is estimated that more than a million persons are suffering from tuberculosis in varying degrees of severity.

Please fill out the enclosed order blank and return with the remittance. Upon receipt, the Seals will be sent you. Let us impress upon individuals this opportunity of observing the Christmas spirit by purchasing the Seals. Address 1547 Jackson Street, San Francisco.

Fraternally yours,

WILL J. FRENCH, Chairman.

Daniel C. Murphy, P. H. McCarthy, Wm. T. Bonsor, Will J. French, Paul Scharrenberg, A. G. Gilson, John A. O'Connell—Committee.

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